

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

CRIME INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Fletcher Dobyns of Chicago says in a published statement that his investigations as attorney for the city council crime commission have influenced him to go out and fight the saloon as the greatest source of crime in Chicago. He asserts that almost all crimes are committed by abnormal persons, and that in tracing the source of these abnormalities he has found it to be, in a large majority of cases, the liquor evil.

"Before I started my investigations in regard to crime," says Mr. Dobyns, "I was not a total abstainer or an advocate of closing the saloons. But now I believe that alcoholic drinks do more than anything else toward creating the abnormal person. We must face the liquor problem. I say it not as a prohibitionist, but as a student of crime."

PRACTICAL SALOON SUBSTITUTE.

The Illinois Steel company started a campaign against drinking among their employees in their South Chicago mills a short time ago. The saloonkeepers, by the way of retaliation, established elaborate free lunches and advertised the fact. They posted signs which told of the bad effects cold lunches have on digestive organs. Over the doorways of saloons pictures of large steaming bowls of soup were painted. One sign read: "Don't come in to drink; come in to eat."

The steel company came back with the establishment of a restaurant in the plant with the following menu:

Bowl of Soup 2c	Ham Sandwich 2c
Roast Beef and Potatoes 5c	Beans 2c
Tomato 1c	Coffee 2c
Pie 1c	Ice Cream 2c

ALBERTA DRY.

Alberta, Canada, is the first dominion province to abolish the saloon by direct vote of the people. It voted July 21 by 20,000 majority, the law to go into effect July 1, 1916. This great newly white territory comprises 260,000 square miles, an area larger than the combined states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

A factor of great influence in the victory was the indorsement of the prohibition measure by the medical men of Calgary who thus placed themselves in the front rank of efficient and up-to-date physicians who are everywhere declaring the evil effects of alcoholic beverages.

HAD SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

The artist was painting—sunset, red, with blue streaks and green dots. The old rustic, at a respectful distance, was watching.

"Ah," said the artist, looking up suddenly, "perhaps to you, too, nature has opened her sky-pictures page by page? Have you seen the lambent flame of dawn leaping across the livid east; the red-stained, sulfurous islets floating in the lake of fire in the west; the ragged clouds at midnight, black as a raven's wing, blotting out the shuddering moon?"

"No," replied the rustic, shortly; "not since I signed the pledge."

WILL STAY IN JAIL.

With tears in his eyes Charles Boyer, sixty-three years old and a prisoner in the Multnomah county jail, Oregon, pleaded with county officials that he might be kept in the jail until the state goes dry on January 1, 1916. "Every time I get near booze," explained Mr. Boyer, "I get drunk. Every time I get drunk I hire a rig and go for a ride. Every time I go for a ride I forget to bring the horse back to the stable." "We will keep you in jail until January 10," the judge assured the prisoner when he heard the plea. "The state ought to be good and dry by that time."

GOVERNMENT FIGURES.

According to statistics made public by the treasury department, internal revenue collections on spirits are decreasing about \$1,250,000 a month, and this despite the emergency "war tax" levied on wines by the last congress.

That there has been marked decrease in the amount of distilled spirits consumed in the United States the past year is shown by the following figures: From July 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914, the taxes were \$135,518,495. From July, 1914, to May 1, 1915, they were \$121,804,705—a decrease during the ten months of \$13,713,790.

CONDITIONS IN VERMONT.

When Vermont first went back to license, in 1903, 90 cities and towns voted that way. This year there were but 17, and two of these (Burlington and Rutland), the only ones of any importance which remained wet, stayed so by but from 25 down to 12 majority. Its return to prohibition by popular vote on March 7, 1916, seems assured.

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NOT AS HE EXPRESSED THEM

Teamster's Words Would Have Required Adjustment Before Their Use in the Pulpit.

A man was brought before a police court charged with abusing his team and using loud and profane language on the street. One of the witnesses was a pious old lady, who was submitted to a short cross-examination.

"Did the defendant use improper language while he was beating his horses?" asked the lawyer.

"Well, he talk mighty loud, suh."

"Did he indulge in profanity?"

The witness seemed puzzled. The lawyer put the question in another form:

"What I mean, Uncle Aus, is—did he use words that would be proper for your minister to use in a sermon?"

"Oh, yes suh," the old man replied with a grin that revealed the full width of his immense mouth; "but dey'd have to be 'ranged diff'runt."—Everybody's Magazine.

One on Rufus Choate.

Judge Parry, in a recent article on "Rufus Choate, Advocate," says on occasion Choate would meet with his Sam Weller. Defending a prisoner for theft of money from a ship, a witness was called who had turned state's evidence and whose testimony went to prove that Choate's client had instigated the theft.

"Well," asked Choate, "what did he say? Tell us how and what he spoke to you."

"Why," said the witness, "he told us there was a man in Boston named Choate and he'd get us off if they caught us with the money in our boots."

Good Reason.

First Motorist—This is terrible heat.

Second Motorist—But you must remember we have been scorching.

The silk hat falls too often into the hands of those who are strangers to the art of scenic inventiveness.

Speaking From Experience.

"Pa, what is the 'first line of defense'?"

"That depends on the circumstances, son. If this country were at war, the first line of defense would be the navy."

When a man's married, it's usually the telephone line, by which he tries to square himself before he comes home."

Beautiful, clear white clothes delights the laundress who uses Red Cross Ball Blue. All grocers. Adv.

Enterprising White.

A writer gives a little sketch of black and white in Natal. He tells how he came across a white boy, some fourteen years old, and a group of raw natives playing a game. They were shooting with an old muzzle-loading shotgun at a bottle on the top of a case. When the youngster smashed a bottle he received a "tickle" (a threepenny bit) from the natives.

When a native hit it he received threepence from the boy.

"That seems a funny sort of game," remarked the witness to the boy.

"Oh, the game's all right, sir," replied the lad. "You see, I load the gun."

The Idea.

"What do you think is the most lucrative way of paving?"

"With gold bricks."

The girl who doesn't use slang may be more attractive than the one who does, but she is less numerous.



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